The Milwaukee and Mississippi

Railroad.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

A neeting of the directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company was held in this city on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking some action with reference to the claims of the floating-debt creditors. As far as the deliberations of this meeting have been allowed to transpire we learn that they are quite favorable to the bond and stockholders of the concern. The road is now faithfully paying the interest upon all its bonds, and the receipts are comparatively more favorable than those of any road in the West.

Prom Boston.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 22, 1838.

The new steam sloop-of-war Hartford was successfully launched at the Navy Yard shortly before noon to-day. Several thousand spectaters were present.

A fire at Salem last night destroyed property valued at about \$10,000. Eldridge Snow, provision dealer, and Richard Harrington are among the principal sufference. From Boston

ferers.

The firemen of this city have made extensive arrangements to receive the Hibernian Engine Company of Philadelphia, on their visit to this city.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

A dispatch received at the Exchange News Room

A dispatch received at the Exchange News Room from Mr. Gisborne, this morning, announces that he had arrived at Halifax, and found everything in a favorable condition for the prosecution of the new submarine cable enterprise.

The Atlantic Bank of Portland. PORTLAND, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1808.

The Court has refused to grant the injunction asked by the Bank Commissioners against the Atlantic Bank

by the Bank Commune.
of this city.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 22, 1838.

Portland, Me., Monday, Nov. 22, 1838. The Atlantic Bank of this city commenced to-day redseming its bills. There was no rush upon it, as it is deemed sufficiently seeme.

The Indiana Governor's Message. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Gov. Willard delivered his Message to the Legislature this evening. It is very short, and relates principally to the condition of the public treasury.

N. Y. State Temperance Society.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12, 1853.

Maten's cetton sned, in Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Saturday right, and 539 bales of cetton, belonging to Dwight, Gill & Co., were destroyed. In-

sured in Boston.

A fire in Columbus, Ky., on Saturday destroyed several of the best buildings in the place with their centents. No insurance.

was, last evening, nominated for Aldernan from the distinction of party," held at the College Hotel in

POURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT .- The Convention adjourned to Thursday evening, without making any

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS,-A conference meeting, consisting of five members each from the Democratic, Republican and American parties, met at St John's Park Hotel on Saturday evening last, to agree upon a ticket that could receive the support of all the parties represented for Ward School Offi the ensuing year. G. A. Raymond was called to preside, and S. V. Barcom to act as Secretary. After due consultation the following ticket was nominated: Com-missioner, John Hewitt, jr.; Inspector, Dr. Sage Kil-bours; Trustees, John S. Rome, Ccarles C. Nott. This ticket was unreservedly adopted by the Democratic and American Committees; but, although the Republican Committee individually agreed to the noninations, not having plenary power, they felt it incumbent on them to report back to their Convention the

This body met last evening at Lumartine Hall, corner avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the President, Samuel Sinclair, occupying the chair. Gen. Nye addressed the meeting. He advocated the policy of sustaining none but Republicans for office, and, in view of the important influence of education upon the character of our citizens, he hoped that the policy would be followed, even in the selection of our officers. He was followed by Mr. Fred. Waterbury of Westchester County.

Ward, butcher.

tion of candidates for Conceilmen for the VIth Sensterial District, and called under the auspices of Tam-Ninth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The following ticket was put in nomination: Isaac Williams, Ninth Ward; L. M. Van Wart, Jr., Fifteenth Ward: Thomas Edmonds, Sixteenth Ward; Charles O. Richardson, Sixteenth Ward; Gilbert M. Platt, Eighteenth Ward;

men's Convention of the VIIth District met last night at Hibbard & McCoy's Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, and made the following nominations: David Armstrong, Twelfth Ward, foremen in a stable; John Egan, Nineteenth Ward, watchman in Custom-House: Alexander Freez, Twentieth Ward, broker; John McGrane, Twentieth Ward, contractor: L. S. Purdy, Twenty-first Ward, builder:

S. NATORIAL DISTRICT,-The Delegates to the Councilmanic Convention of the IVth Senatorial District embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, met tast night at Tammany Hall. Soon after the delegates met, a crowd of ruffians broke into the room, when the Convention was compelled to adjourn. The interlopers then nominated Daniel Mohan, Andrew J. Mc-Carty, Geo. P. Bickford, Francis Gilmore, Wm. Walsh, and Patrick Duffy. The Convention will meet

TRIED DISTRICT AMERICAN ALDERNASIC COSVEN-TION .- This Convention last night nominated John Styles of the Fifth Ward for Alderman of the Hid

vention of the Vth Senatorial District met last ing candidates: John F. Egbert, Tenth Ward, butch-George H. Raymond, Eleventh Ward, clerk: Enbraim Reed, Thirteenth Ward, piano-forte maker; Joseph Haight, Severteenth Ward, grocer: G. W. Anderson,

THE ELECTIONS.

Œ.	The Age of the Control of the Contro		The Land	La Lucia			
0			COL	GRESS.	-	2	5
0	Districts. Rep. 1. 1Carter. Kings*	Den.	In. I.	1 Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	In
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9	Openia 11 066	2 925		Francisco.	1,706	2.161	- 1
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	Suffolk 2.912	1,811		Total	- 11 ·	120	677
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i	Total8,122	7,339		Palmer o XVII. Herkimar St. Lawrence	Sp. C.	Unos :	. –
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- 4	Brooklyp 6,475 Backhouse, An	0.729	E 501	The said	THE CORN.	5.724	2.0
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	Humphrey over L	arcane,	0. 4571	Will Jo	D. CARIL		TQ.
	IIIN.Y. WEPE	L Strk.	Walb.	Fullen	********	1,001	
2011	Ward 1	710	741	Montgoon v	2.29,659	2.275	
1	2 250	153	82	Schenectad	7.1.976	1,481	- 85
33/2	Ward 1 234 2 252 3 249 5 964	195	25t	Schouarie.	2.361	3,885	
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•	Ward 4 363	674	7.0			-	-
7.1	6 799	1,026	599	Total Graham's		8,142	***
94	944 905	0.21	452	Graham's	maj		539
	14 400	1.210	929	XX. (conkl's.	Boot.	-
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- 1	Total4,382	5,780	623	Madison	.4.830	2,344	- 61
	Scattering		34	Oswego	5.600	4,081	133
	Maclay over Har	milton.	798	Sept. 269	-	-	-
1	VI Med'erdy.	Coch.	1	Total	.11,450	7.425	1.06
- 1	\$274.11 1.501	3 107	3.8K	Lee over	Tyler.	4	(25
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0		4.000		Lewis		CONTROL OF THE	
31	Total 5,520	7,330	2000				-
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я	16 0.269	2.018		Onendara.	8.478	6.287	64
	500 00 0000	0.010		Section	nover T	nwine 2	216
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ALEANY, Monday, Nov. 22, 1838.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, at 11 actions a.m. e'clock a. m.

CITY POLITICS.

* Turn Albermanic District .- Jeremiah Bessom

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION .- The Vth Aldermanic District Republican Convention met at Bleecker Buildings last Friday night, and nominated Mr. John

licket for approval or rejection. The Convention adjourned to the call of the Chair.

TINTH WARD UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.-The Joint Convention of Americans and Republicans met on Saturday evening last and nomi-nated the following gentlemen for School Officers in the Tenth Ward: For Commissioner, Joel W. Mason; Trusters, Cornelius Carron and Andrew J. Kassmire; Inspector, Edward A. Fraser.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-

DEMOCRATIC (TAMMANY) NOMINATIONS FOR COUN-CILMEN-FIFTH DISTRICT .- The delegates to the Councilmen's Convention of this District met last evening at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth street, and nominated the following candidates to represent the Democracy of the Vth Senatorial District: John Van Tire, Terth Ward, publican; Edward Costello, Eleventh Ward, Councilman; Benjamin T. Rhodes, Eleventh Ward, Councilman; John McCornell, Thirteenth Ward, printer; Michael Smith, Seventeenth Ward, liquor dealer; Charles G. Cornell, Seventeenth

SIXTH DISTRICT .- The Convention for the nominamany Hall, met last evening at Halpin's, corner of Robert W. Lowber, Eighteenth Ward.

SEVENTH DISTRICT .- The delegates to the Council-Wm. Nolan, Twenty-second Ward, Councilman.

TAMMANY COUNCIL MANIC CONVENTIONS-FOURTH to nominate on Wednesday evening.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN-FIRST DISTRICT .- The delegates to the Councilmen's Conevening at No. 187 Bowery and nominated the follow-Thomas G. Hall, Tenth Ward, p'ano-forte maker;

NEW-YORK ELECTION-[OFFICIAL.]

•	W. C. Links			464.46		ALC: NOW.		1,610	25.5
	Kings*	*****	11012	882	111	Let's	1000	10 101	***
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vil.	Richta	0.00	1 192	1.701	61				-
	Court The		2 649	1,811	2.5	Total	7,050	6.079	1,505
93	Suffolk	*****	4,014	1,011	- 50	A. Or Bian	or Wi	(1.2)	679
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а	Total		0.122	7,300		L X V (I	Sp. C.	Unos.	11 -
9	4474				ee inti	Tracking	122000	2,742	
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	Renable		0.425	4.572	5.521	Total.	19.563	5.734	
	IL Brook				724	Salanas	12,582		145
							e tuni		
	Humpi III.—N	rey or	er L	Echties	0 83%	XVIII. 16	B. COLL	THOMAS.	
	IIIN	I.Y. IV	Villa	. Stok	Walb.	Fulton Montgood	2.610	1,661	**
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81	** 27.0		2000			Section States	A- 1 0741	1,481	
88		2		153	82	Schenecta	12.5.500	3,885	
	2	3	249	1:45	251 732	Schobarie	*****	3,000	
w		5	. 964	1919	732			-	
м		teres.		1,173	1,069	Total	10,501 e's maj	3,530	
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	Q1./1/a		\$\$7/11	len sou	142	Delaware.	4,314	3.487	**
	300C 8 M	W CLASSES	****	Contract work		Ote 20	5.667	4.655	
я	IV.	Bie	n'n.	Barr 1	25-22 PER-	Ofter En	******	*,00.00	
	Ward		363				5.000		-
а	0000000		799	1,026	599	Total	9,981	8.142	****
	197			131	432	Graham	* msj		239
	1,				600	XX.	Comb P.	Root.	FOR THE
	1	1	400	1,213	12.40	XX. Oneida	111111 M		1000
				-	100	Othings.	******	8,251	W.S. (8.0)
а	Farm Farm Se: Se Barr	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	9.290	3,949	2,671	Conklin XXL	g'a mai.		85.1
я	T. Colon		210	Huster	d. A.	XXL.	Duell.	Sanda.	
	Fair.	ies, Mai	CALL	*******		Broome	9 591	2,773	
ш	JE 8: Se	mitterin	100		200	Chimini	* SHIPPERS	2,000	-
S.	Bair	OVET S	CEPTA	ene I	200	Chemango	*******	3,665	
		1.013	IT CAN D	2.027	Denn.	Cortland.	********	1,708	(188)
	Ward?		1.228	2.327	520		-	-	-
-4	** 845		903	1,630	348	Total	10 %1	11.117	
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	Willian	residents.	2,301	1,823	153	Difficit # 1	CHI	*****	900
36			-	-	*	XXIL	Level.	Tylor L	erry.
-	W		2002	5.790	821	Madieon	Lee. 7	2.544	611
	1,4(546)	*****				Oswego	2 400	4,081	154
u	Scatte :	DECK		******	40.00	Owwerd.	******	A.407	2.71
3	Mark	BE OVER	r Han	nilton.	798	200 97	1000	-	1000
97	VI	54 mt	crdv.	Coch.		Total	11,470 r Tyler	7,435	1.065
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-1	1. 40		1,1940	1,060	1000	XXIII.	Trompor.	Lyon.	-
2	17		2,280	11.170	100	Jefferson.	6,023	5,000	**
-	7		_	-	-	Lewis	2.334	2,087	
23	Minary S		E 5000	7,336		Accept 2000000	No. of Contract of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-
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-	Coch	rane a	maj.	1	910	Total		7,177	
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53	AN BEGIN	*****	1.76.0	0.010		Ourndon	9 470	2.007	643
8	1.0		5,700	2,018		Onondaga	* ****	0.001	0.40
8	20		2,226	2,819	7.5	Sedgwy	Ch over L	aviona	201
31			-	100.00	-	AAV.	Butter a.	Grand dis	518 EL
8	Maria I		900	6,501	****	Cayuga Wayne	6 1152	2.73%	753
9	TO:H	******	cycle w	opres.	mer.	Wayne	4 1000	OF STREET	876
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в	Vill.	10	LUI	Herr's		77/ 1/2	-	-	2000
-	XV 4 12	2	1.146	792	0.00	Total Butterfi'	10,855	75,389	1.631
-	1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	9 717	1,559		Butterfi's	LOTER Gri	*wald.	456
10			1 15.4	1 110	1144		Patrie		2000
	1		Ag North	1,110	833	Ontario	4.500	is one	1000
-1	2	1	2,227	1,419		Ontario.	******	9 313	100
31	125	2	E1791	1,450	1.75	Seneca	Free 17, 17477	2,000	**
8					-	Y Ates	242	1,440	4.4
23	-		5 ene	0.180				.,	
ш	Total		7,4100	6,538	2000				
	Glark	S IDS			Aud.	Pottle's XXVII. Chemong. Schuyer	8.7.8	7,173	****
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-	Track In		00042	1,359	952	Charmone.	0.015	9:003	
-	Rockis	Delease	CHECK	110000	200	Contraction of	****	A	55
-1	Weston	DESIGNAL	5,306	4,854	*(5.5	menny ser		2.140	
ш			-	-	-	Schmyler . Tioga	2,355	2,347	7.00
	We cal		7.6.5	7,624	5.46	Tompkits	44.3.55	1,992	€35
	77			m Ista			Description (I	1	1000
ø	1138	May 2, 44	33.0	4/5-	Day.	MIN. NAT	10.00	A MILLS	15.000
gJ	X.	/ AD	W.	NIVELL)	PI C.	A tolibian	******	17,4 100	679
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	47. 374	200	9.263	1,500	997.6	XXVIII.	Levine I	Brad It	14. 24. 2 m
الار	Sulliva		417.53	230.0	900	Y to be got	2.311	OF CASES	CRI
gi				A P.	-	Livingston	17.676	4,299	
3	Total		8,531	5,502	1,587	Stepben	** . 10.140	4,20	961
	Van V	Wick	over	Sicer.	.1-19	The same of	-	-	-
	NI.	180	41. Tax	Strong	\$00000 mg	Total	200.0	6,568	1.651
	100	1174	A Price	O A COL		Levin	Acres Maria	The same	914
	Citable	*****	SAPE S	49,2075	100	VVIV	151 Pel 24		
	Clater .	*****	Section.	4,911		15.14.14.	4.17. T	1 8 74 6 . 44	Higher.
			777	-	- Belleville	Irvine o XXIX. Monroe. Ety over	********	0,114	1,000
	100		1 TATES	8,068		White course	Tolerane		TATES .

Total. 0,400 4,200 903

Total. 0,400 6,508 1,651

Irvine over Bradley 0,2814

XXIX. Fly Friny's Angle.

Monroe 7,276 3,114 1,500

Ety over Telamer 0, 162

XXX. Frank Skin'r, Bilk.

Allogany 4,477 1,550 9,50

Geboves 2,709 1,601 65

Wyoming 2,791 1,996 679

Brady, one of our present Councilme ;.

ILLINOIS ELECTION .- OFFICIAL The fellowing table gives the official result of the late election in Illinois, on State Treasurer and Member of Congress: Rep. Dong, Ruch. Rep. Dong, Ruch Miller, Fondey, Do'rty, Wishio, Brt. J'ksen 1,765 287 3, 1,764 296 1,132 213 38, 1,137 296 5 1,132 216 1,558 57, 2,150 1,695 6 1,672 625 61, 1,577 621 6 District. 1.077 629 32. 224 1.001 108. 2.992 815 16. 2,140 1,429 34. 2,918 430 349 16,022 6,6% -9,414. 6.670 Petal....16,637 Weakburne Fundey, Do'rty, Fanse'h, Dyer, Black'u 3,312 286, 10,100 a an Miller. 10,119 Kalb. 2,618

| Dutchess | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

55... 1,618 659 42... 1,542 1,942 127... 1,890 700 Total....21.6.7 10,302 Farnsworth majority... 656 21,798 13,158 Miller. .2,671 .1,806 .1,025 789 2,127 298 1,122 2,186 2 996 774 24 2,570 2,155 29 82 259 - 1,661 1,125 41 2,679 2,198 1,570 22,428 14,585 7,443. Total 22,315 14,921 Lovejoy's majority..... 14,921 0. 2.905 2. 2.42 1.101 55. 2.905 1.423 75. 1.208 1.040 2. 322 1.000 51. 1.410 200 272. 0.901 2.025 2. 92.0 504 9. 1.702 1.600 20. 1.702 1.600 20. 1.702 1.600 20. 1.702 1.600 20. 1.702 1.600 20. 811 1.152 Wanen.... 16,990

546 19,397 16,895 -3,711 Tetal19,499 Keffog's maj 36. 39 517 4 171 507 82 2.054 2.234 20 1.001 755 4 1.774 1.941 26 1.001 2.471 67 1.063 1.409 Total....,11,382 Merris's major 315...11,618 13,517 13,830 VI. Miller, Cass. 752 Christian 587 Greene. 765 Leret. 393 2 745 1,055 13 501 925 1 785 1,517 9 575 1,615 2,935 75 1,615 2,935 18 796 551 7 1,739 2,554 56 776 1,212 117 2,865 3,010 1 850 1,022 2 550 1,634 16,274 208...11,646 16,193 1.447 Dengh'ty, Ogl'by, Robin, Ride Miller.

4... 426 -... 1,076 2... 1,859 -... 488 1... 606 5... 1,446 Effingosti... Total . 11.463 13.822 Robbson's palesta 62 11,762 18,521 D'rty. Baker, Fonke, Hope.

0,427 11,466 310

.12,847 13,753

1.215 2.316

Total 155,823 123,83 5,791 125,04 125,06 4,607 Miller's majority on Congressmen 4,925 Republican majority on Congressmen 4,141 Whole vote cast in 1866.

BROAD WAY THEATER.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN. Actors, who claim for themselves, a high degree of excellence is their art, whether the claim be based on time merit, or set up on mere charlatanism, have been accustomed of late years to imist on a certain amount of puffery, as the new-papers say, "invariably in advance"-to demand that every corner of the town shall be covered with gigantic handbills sanouncing to an astotiched community the immediate advent of "John Jenes, the greatest comedian of the age;" or, that every dead wall shall rear to a tremerdous hight only attainable by the short ladder and the long brush of Bill Sticker esq., in all the blazonry of four-toot! crimson and green letters, the tremendens fact that "Timothy Tompkins is coming," also that Timothy aforesaid is the " greatest tragedian of the age and the "only hope of the living drama." The public have at last come to regard with so much distrust this sort of humbug, that probably the most judicious thing Mr. Barry Sullivan could have done, was precisely what he did do-come among us unberaided, almost unannounced, relying solely and simply on his deservings as an artist to challenge the attention of the people. Many an actor of ordinary merit who might have endured a modest commendation to the good graces of the publie, and have come through the trial of a first appearance with flying colors, has been utterly wrecked and rained by a tremendous gale of prepuffery invoked by lojudicious manegers and enthusiastic friends. We know not whether to discreetness or to seedent we should attribute the omission of a prefatory hulla-balleo in the case of Mr. Barry Sallivan, but if to disbeen most happy. His graceful and scholarly acting will produce a doubly powerful impres-sion on his audiences from the fact that there has been no attempt to string up their ex-pectations to too high a pitch for any satisfying realization. The quackery of hig-letter advertising is not so potent as formerly to impose on the American public medicenty as genius; but that they recognise true genius when it comes into their presence with only the surple, earnest demand to be weighed in the balance, is abundantly proved by the appreciative applause that greeted the efforts of Mr. Sullivan last night, who was weighed and not found wanting in a

single particular.

He appeared last night for the first time in this country; the play selected being "Hamlet," of which char acter he gave a rendering elaborate and scholarly, but at the same time spirited, and in wany respects highly original. Mr. Sullivan does not overact; he has the art to give exmestness and vigor to his personation without rant. That he has made the character he enacted last evering, the subject of much and critical study, is apparent from the great number of new readings with which he surprises his audience; some of those renderings are starting, but none are merely whine-ical. He is an admirable elecutionist, although he suffered on his first appearance from a hoarsenessa, which sadly impaired the sweetness of his voice, which is very sympathetic, as well as powerful. In all the business of the scene he is intelligent, though he frequently differs widely from the stereotyped traditions. He is blessed with a graceful form, a fine face, and an eye that he controls to every expression. In all his acting he is most careful and discriminating, and he in Rates nobody: his Hamlet is his own Hamlet, and Stakespeare's. His reading of the celebrated solilo-quy in the third act, is a model of claborately critical election, and his rendering of the closet scene with the Queen is the most impressive and beautiful we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Sollivan has a few, a very few, mannerisms, too slight to mar, to any considerable degree, the beauty of his performance, as a whole, and too insignificant to specify here, where we desire to express an honest praise of the truly artistic performance, and our rejoicing at the unequivocal success of the finest actor that England has sent us far many a year.

The here of the night was excellently supported by Madame Ponisi, who played the Queen most admirably, and also by the others of the Company.

The andience, which was a very large one, insisted down, greeting him on each reappearance with enthusinstic cheers. He returned his thanks in a few words at the end of the play. To-night he appears as " Claude

NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This house was evertiewing last night with a tremendous gathering of the innumerable friends of the Ravel Family. The performances went off with most gratifying smoothness, and all were delighted.

THE PHILADELPHIA PIREMEN.

The members of the Hibernia Company were yes terday ascorted by their hosts, Americas Company, No. 6, to the public institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. They started from the Brandreth House, and proceeded to the boat A. P. Smith, which took them to Randall's I-land. The boys were out in uniform, and received them with the military salute. The boys marched, countermarched, and went through various military evolutions, and then escotted their guests to the boys' school-room. One of the boys welcomed the "Hibernians" in a neat little speech, to which Col. Page responded. The firemen then went through all the different apartments, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the reception they had received, and at the order and happiress which were exhibited among the boys. Before they left the Island they were invited to a fine collation. Thence they proceeded to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, where they carefully examized the different portions of the prison, and particle of another collation. They then took the boat again and sailed for Brooklyn, where they were received by Zepbyr Hose Company, No. 1, and escorted to the Odeon, where a beautiful table was spread for them. Speeches were made by the members of all the Companies, and the "Hibernians" seemed delighted with the reception accorded to them on all

From Brooklyn they came across the river, landing and proceeded up Montgomery street, through Henry street, past the house of No. 6, which was finely illuminated, and where a grand display of fire works was made; thence through Grand street to the Brandreth

PANOLEY AT MUZART HALL. In the evening, the "Hibernians" were invited to banquet at Mozart Hall. Over the table at the end of the hall was a large scroff, with the words "Thrice welcome, Hibernians," in gift letters. Three long ta-bles were set, reaching nearly the whole length of the

hall: and at about Si o'clock the two Companiss, preceded by a band of music, antered and sat down to the well-leaded tables. Prominent among the decorations, were two very fine sugar models of the engines of the two Companies-Hiternia and Americus. After the tables were cleared, the following tousts were given: The first regular tonet was:

The President of the United States James Backgram Transcript Charles our Nations the Identifications see of the "Keepen St."

Received with three cheers.

Our Guests—The Officers and Mondous of Hibertin Engine Company No. 4 or the Ost of Publishmin- In the size of dary they are a state to tree, no had been we worky black in or glarboux fluctures.

Which was received with six rousing cheers and a

Col. Page responded. He said he was at a loss to express his sense of the kindness they had received since they Erst set foot in this city. More than a quarter of a century ago he had been here in a military capacity; sirce then New-York had changed in everything save her hospitality, which was as unbounded then as sow. The Company had come here partly as visitors and partly to show their alpam engine; the prejudices had all vanished, and they knew that the steam engine was the best for putting out fires. Ho then expressed his high opinion of the public institu-tions of New-York and hoped coon to see Philadelphia emulating New-York in such institutions as that on Randall's Island. In conclusion, he gave:

The Rig Silver of New York-Big indeed in everything that gives one at to human nature. Received with six rossing cheers and a "tiger" by

the Hibernias.

The Press. Its freedom one of the medical monuments and a least to lifectors one of the mrest asseguants of our liner are at one the champion of the free and su advocate of the pressed. This was responded to by Richard Bastend, esq.

The fourth teast was:

One Worthy third, Barry Howard-May be be blessed with
atta; that priceless bean, secured to him, gives to in in comaled based.

Received with three cheers. The fifth toast was:

Homes-The poetry of creation; a work that is redworsely

And responded to by Mr. Mathew Green. The following toacts were then given:

The Bollowing toacts were then given?

The Born-A bearen light on the intrivate path of life; may it ever be severed from its handmands. Truth and Justice.

Stron-The new motor for working fire apparatus; if it can eare greater benefits to our fellow men than they have herotone enlowed, let them have it.

The Mayor of the City of Non-York, David P. Tieran n-We cognize in him a worthy citizen and an efficient magistrate.

Our Rother Firemen of the Union-Small in numbers, great in his very contract.

discrements.

The Specified Patricties.—May it be called to new trials only achieve new trials only. To this teast Mr. Thos. C. Fields responded as fol-

MR. CHARRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am morel pleased to be with you to-night to partake of the bountiful spread laid out before us, and to enjoy the feeling of good fellowship so freely and frankly exchanged between goests and entertainers. I have been delighted this evening at the spirit of genial friendship so fully marked between Americus Eogine Company, No. 6, of the City of New-York, and Hibertan Lorentz of genial and the spread of the company of the spirit of genial company.

friendship so that's marked between Americus Logica Company, No. 6, of the City of New-York, and Hibernia Engine Company of our sister City of Philadelphia. Sir, your Committee have done me the honor to request that I respond to the toast just drunk:

The Spirit of Pairiotism—May it be called to new trials only to achieve new triangles.

The toast opens up a wide field of thought. It gives to the mind an ordinated range—it lifts the cartain and presents to our view the great good men who have lived before us—it embraces all that is devoted in Religion—all that is known in politics—all that is great in Statezmonship—all that is given on the rosm. It is confined to neither sex, nor solely embodied in any race or nationality; it mingles and mixes with the the highest impulses of our common humanity, and finds its ulterance in the throbbings and pulsations of the noblest and stoutest hearts. It is a chiefd to the Republican soldier more impensivable than steel or brass—more efficacious than the magician's wand; it is the consolation of the exiled patriot, and in the hour of his trial and tribulation the consciousness of having disinterestedly performed his pagician's wand; it is the consolation of the exical patriot, and in the hour of his trial and tribulation the consciousness of having disinterestedly performed his duty is more soothing and consoling to his spirit than music from a thousand strings. It is often seen stronging against tyrany, but alsa! it is sometimes overbotte; it frequently ciothes the body in rags while it studs the mind with jewels; it has no arxisty but for the welfare of country, and finds its greatest enjoyment in the liberty of markind. Its struggles have been from the beginning, and will continue to the end of time; for when it has succeeded in winning the freedom of a people, it devotes itself to insure their happiness, and protect their rights. Love of country, next to the love of our Creator, should be the controlling feeling of all men; and, therefore, Patriotism in man is as pure and devoted as a mother's affection for her child; while in some respects it is nobler and least selfish. Sir, any labor or service rendered to our country, when the end in view is to advance the interest of the State and confer a benefit upon the elizen, is a patriotic action—whether it be on the field or the Smate—whether it be in the advancement of the arms, or the development of the arts of a nation. The poor emigrant, who subdues the wild torest by his toil, is deserving of praise as well as the soldier who protects the land from invasion, or bears our day in triumph over oppression. So, too, the fireman, who taking his life in his hand, and without pay or ewho protects the land from investors or others on an intriumph over oppression. So, too, the fireman who, taking his life in his hand, and without pay or remail, protects our property from the burning element or smatches a follow-creature from the worst of death is equally entitled to a nitch in the temple of farm for he exhibits a true spirit of pathotism;

"And his reward you ask—to not be sports— For him a father, sewerous boson houss— For him the ordan's learners shall go. For him the ordan's learners of flow. His box the richest error months siven, Approving conscience and the scale of maren.

The spirit of patriotism is cosmopolitan—its history is written in every language—it lives in every clime—it struggles in every contest, and its trials and triumple are prominent throughout the world. We find its embediment in the noblest names of antiquity—we have as a its living expression in the great non-of-our own day and generation. It flourishes and waxes strong in the transition stages of a people—when one form of gogs rangest having become oppressive another more beneficial to the governed is anoght to be established; then, calling to its aid, its twin feeling, enthusiasm, it sets on fire a whole race, and creates a force that nothing can resist. It illumined the whole face of our country when our The spirit of patriotism is co-mopolitan-its history and creates a force that nothing can resist. It illamined the whole face of our country when our fathers struggled to obtain the liberty we now enjoy. The Revolutionary history of the United States is lighted up on every page with the heroic patriotism of the inhabitants of the Colonies. Washington and his companions in arms, Jefferson and his comparisons in council, have set an example which many may sumbste, but none can equal. They stand out on the great pictore of the world's history the most prominent and interesting figures. Ah, Sir' if it has had its triumphs, it has also had its trials; gathering strength from its success in our flexolution, it sought to free the noble and generous countrymen of Mortgomery, and enatch from the hand of a tyrant and conservate to Freedom the "emerald Revolution, it sought to free the noble and generous countrymen of Mortgomery, and snatch from the hand of a tyrant and consecrate to Freedom the "emerald of the sea." Stimulated by the teachings of Lufsyette, and impressed by the elequence of Mirabeau, it unfured the tricolor flag of France over a people hoping for Liberty, and auxicus to win it at the point of the bay the While in Irabud, it succumbed to the power of the Government, in France it was strangled by the child of its creating. Graces, cherishing the traditionary history of her ancient renown, and fired by the st mulating strains of the patriotic poet, stragged to attain a place among the liberal nations of the world, and though the spirit of patriotism filled the breast, of her people, she yielded to the necessities which surrounded her, and sunk into obscurity. Sir, there can be no question but that here on the Western Cortinent the spirit of patriotism has had its greatest trials, and achieved its noblest triumph; but not alone is it tow among our people—it still lingers and the mountains of Hungary—it is checked only by French bayenets in Italy, and it still inhabits the land of Teil. It is the "boom of Providence to the hungar race." It has done much; it has much more to sheld the mountains of Hungary—it is checked only by French bayenets in Italy, and it still inhabits the land of Tell. It is the "boon of Providence to the hungar race." It has done much; it has much more to do; it has yet to give Freedsm to all people who inhabit the earth. It is the oracle of Delphos, and is now prophesying the liberation of all races. Sir, I have said that the spirit of patriotism has had many friels to ercounter. There are more, before it can accomplish its mission; but when it has overcome them, it will present a glorious spectacle. Old superstitions shall be dispulled. Kings shall become men, and princes honest. Monarchies, kingdoms and empires shall crumble and decay. And over this universal wheels of tyranny and oppression which has blackened the face of the world for centuries, the spirit of patriotism shall rise in its glory—its almost Justice, its support High Heaver's Armi Sir, methinks I can see it now in all its resplendent becauty. It is using on the eastern boundaries of Asia Minor, finged by the first rays of the King of Day coming up from the far southern and mellow at nose phere of the land washed by the Mediterranean and Hellsspont—from the frozen regions where the American and first the corporate of the land washed with the spirit of patriotism, conquers not for possession of wealth or extensive and an accomplish the very craim, and attracting the forces of the enemy till be shall fall the victim of his own vice—nung gretical and forgotten. But this mighty army, led by the spirit of patriotism, conquers not for possession of wealth or extensive and victory. It will not be the personation of patriotism, conquers not for possession of wealth or extensive the building of the patriotism, conquers to for possession of wealth or extensive the corporate the tild the perchase has been supplied by the spirit of patriotism, conquers not for possession of wealth or the liberation of patriotism, conquers not for possession of wealth or contribute the building of the patriotism, conquer

beauty which exists in all things, bath met the Lace of Oppression, and with the "heareh directed" strength that revealed the arm of Sampson, it broke his poculerons jaws asunder. Sir, when the spirit of Patriolism shall finally triumph—when its trials shall have ceased, and its triumph certain—when it has senceeded in making all Governments rest upon the will and wish of the governed—then and not till then, will all the children of men have the pleasure to drink from the fountain of human happiness. Then, indeed, shall we have a Temple of Laberty more magnificent than Solomon's—more beautiful than the columned structures of ancient Greece or Rome—more besting than the Pyramids of Egypt, for it will rest upon the wisdom and virtue of markind. Its altar will be the spirit of Christian faith—it will be floored by the earth itself, and its dome the broad canopy of heaven, where the Almighty "makes his dwelling place."

Our fray and Asap-Our the world they were an untained has, protecting alike our baseward our hore.

Our fray and Asap-Our the world they were an untained has, protecting alike our baseward our hore.

Our fray and Asap-Our the world they were an untained has, protecting alike our baseward our hore.

Our fraye alike her properties on secured in the hearts of the people, its dissolution only threstened by faithless braggain.

The Field Colle and the Asamelia Genou-May their present apparent difficulties be specifly restored by a dose of Morse duld.

Joke and song followed one after the other, and the company kept the mirth and joy flowing till a late

the company kept the mirth and joy flowing till a late tour, when they separated.

GOV. BRAGG'S MESSAGE

The first subject which the Governor of Nontil CEPOLINA takes up is the condition of the State finances. The State debt, on the 13th of December, 1858, stood at \$5,153,392 55. It has since been raised by subscriptions and leans to railroads and otherwise to \$5,859,505. The State has also been obliged to pay, for two years past, the interest on the bends to the amount of \$200,000 issued by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and indersed by the State. There are also \$641,000 of additional bonds for the benefit of railroads already notherized by law, and likely to be speedily called for. There is also a fibating debt, which has been gradually increasing till it has reached the amount of 8302 418. This debt has become a serious inconvenience, the Governor says an incubus, on the treasury, and will so contime till some permanent provision be made for it. Of the bonded debt, \$200,000 fall due in 1859, and \$500,000 on the 1st of January, 1860, and, as the Legislative sessions in North Carolina are only biennial, provision must be made at this session to meet it. Add the floating debt, and the sum of \$1,000,000 must be provided. How to raise this money is a question. It cannot, within so short a time, be raised by taxation, without imposing a burden that would fall heavily on the people. Borrowing money just now is rather a difficult matter. The State creditors will hardly be willing to change off their matured bends for new ones at a long date, though before the crisis they would have jumped at the opportunity. The only thing that occurs to the Governor is to au-thorize the issue of a quantity of long-dated coupon bonds, whose final redemption shall, at the same time, be secured by the provision of an ample sinking fund, and then to sell them in the market for what they will

bring. The Governor thicks they may bring par. The ordinary revenue of the State, independent of leans, is, and has been for three years past, a little over \$500,000. The assessment law, the Governor thinks, operates very unequality, and requires amendment. A sinking fund ought also to be provided adequate to the discharge of the whole State dobt, as it falls due. As the Bank of North Carolira has refused to accept an extension of its charter, the Governor advises the incorporation of an institution to take its place. He does not favor, however, monopoly in banking. He thinks two banks, to watch each other, better and safer than one alone. He seems inclined to-favor a repeal of the usury laws, at least so far as the banks are concerned. The public works in which the State is interested as a stockholder, now in the course of construction, are the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Cherapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. None have paid dividends, while the State has been obliged to pay interest for the cost. On the other rail-road stocks held by the State, the only dividends re-alized have been from the Raleigh and Gaston.

The State has scarcely any organized militia, except a few volunteer companies. The Governor ascribes this disorganization, in part, to the fact that for the present beggarly salary of \$200 no Adjutant Genera can be had competent to superintend the militia. He recommends an increase of the Adjutant's salary, and also some shorter and simpler means of ousting general officers who fail to equip thomselves, and of

choosing others in their places.

The last Legislature turned over the support of the State Lunatic Asylum to the countries having patients in it. But the counties don't pay up; and the Gover-nor objects to the remedy provided by the law, viz., deducting the deficit from the county's share of the school money, as only shifting the evil. The amount distributed by the Literary Board for Common Schools

On the subject of the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia, which it is proposed to run ow, the Governor enters into some interesting distorical details. Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, has submitted a report on the agriculture of the State,

The Governor transmits two sets of resolves from the States of Malue and New-Hampshire on the subject of Slavery. He has not thought fit to withhold them, as it belongs to the Legislature, and not to him, to say what shall be done with them. He thinks, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit at y notice from the Legislature. This is all the Governor has to say on the subject of Slavery, as to which he imitates the discreet silence of the Governors of Georgia and Arkansas.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON .- The death of this gentleman, for some days expected, occurred last exeming at So'clock. Mr. Anderson was a worthy and ghly esteemed citizen, who had for many years been closely identified with the public interests of the people. Ten or twelve years ago he was the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in which arduous office he won a high reputation for zeal and capability. In 1856 he

THE ALSANY BRIDGE CASE

Argument of Reverdy Johnson, Against the Bridge.

The Hon. REVARDY JOHNSON delivered the

closing argument in ba half of the complainant. Mar or Presse ray Count: There are three questiers presented in the case before your Hotors, and only three, I think: To of them are questions purely of law, and one of them a mixed question of fact and of law: And I propose to a peak to them in the order in which I am about to state the em.

The first is, whether there is any les 'ation upon the power of the States to legislate in ret stion to their

power of the Stabs to legislate in the ravigable waters.

Secondly, if there is such a restriction, whether the bridge proposed to be constructed by them de codaris, such the authority of a statute or statute. So New York, is within it.

And the third (comparatively memportent except as relates to the parties to this immediate contraversy) is, assuming that the propositions involved in the two preceding quartiens are with the complainant, whether he has a right to complain—and is the remedy which he seeks at the hands of this Court an appropriate one?

he seeks at the hands of this Court an appropriate one?

In rising to address your Ronors upon the first two questions, I feel, without any affectation, more than the ordinary solicitude which belongs to the relation of coursel, when I remember the value of the interest which is immediately dependent upon the decision, and the still greater interest which, in the future, must be affected by it. That anxiety is the greater, teo, from the character of the questions themselves, uvolving as they do the relative power of the Government of the United States and the Governments of the States, and having heretofore releved the sxamination of some of the brightest and wisest minis in thained, both at the bar and on the bench, and at times it the legislative councils of the country.

It is impossible not to feel the inksomeneas of any attempt upon the part of counsel, at this time of day,

it the legislative councils of the country.

It is impossible not to feel the irksomeness of any attempt upon the part of counsel, at this time of day, to add anything, even by way of suggestion to the arguments upon the one side of the other, which your Haners will find in the recorded annals of the country, legislative and indicisal. And the learned consel who have preceded me upon both sides have brought to the discussion so much ability, that I feel conscious, if the subject had not been before exhausted, it must be considered as exhausted now. I proceed, therefore, with the duty which is upon me, and which under other circumstances I would very willingly avoid, to tee if it be possible that I may be able to submit to the consideration of the Court some few considerations, rather illustrative than otherwise, of the arguments to which your Honers have already so attentively listened.

The first of the questions is, what, if any, is the restriction upon the power of the States over the legislation of a State as to its navigable waters?

I shall divide what I have to say, by considering, first, whether that restriction is or is not absolute, by virtue of the commercial clause in the Constitution of the United States, and, secondly, if it is not, whether, as far as relates to this particular controverey, it has not become absolute by virtue of Congressional legislation, legitimate under the constitutional power of the United States.

With reference to either of those inquiries, as your Honers of course know, and in relation to all analogous questions, involving the interpretation of the organic laws of the United States, it is a legitimate source of instruction always to see what the condition of things at the time the Constitution was adopted was, and what were the evils supposed to be consequent upon that condition. For, after having clearly ascertanced the fact in relation to both those inquiries, it will go a great way to aid us in correctly interpreting what was the object of the particular power to be ina

leg what was the object of the particular power to be inquired into.

Antecedently to our revolutionary struggle, the Colonica were each, as far as relates to this question of legislative power, absolutely supreme as between themselves. The restrictions under which they were whatever they might have been from time to time, were the restrictions imposed by the Government of the Mother Country, to whom they owed allogiance. It became, therefore, important, in order to carry that revolutionary struggle to a successful termination, to adopt a form of government calculated to keep the colonies together as one nation, and the Articles of Contederation were the result. The struggle terminated favorably for the United States, and most advantageously for the World at large, as all now a limit and the great and the wise and the good men who had staked hie, and spent treasure and blood in that successful attempt to win for all a common freedom, naturally watched with a parental solicitude, and with a analysi inseparable from the conviction under which they were these, that a union of all was all important to enable us to enjoy practically the benefits of the freedom which we had won, or to preserve it. They looked with analysty at the working of this first form of united government. They wanted to see, if such were to be seen, what were its defects; what, with reference to the presperity and the continuance of the limit, was, as every student of his country's history knows, that the defect which of all others gave the most alarm—created the most apprehension—not only with reference to conflicting, hostile and incompatible commercial regulations.

Tour Honors will be saved trouble by looking te

but for our actual existence as one people, was the ossistence of conflicting, hostile and incompatible commercial regulations.

Your Henors will be saved trouble by looking to the opinion of Mr. Justice Johnson in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden in the 9th Whenton, in which you will find the resolutions of Now-Jersey, and the resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison to the Legislature of Virginia, and the report made upon them; and by referring to the third volume of Mr. Madison's Debates in the Convection, page 1,555—that the necessity of a Government offerent, and in this particular more powerful, than the Government then oristing, was, in the opinion of New-Jersey, in the opinion of Virginia, and, looking to the debates, in the opinion of Virginia, and, looking to the debates, in the opinion of Virginia, and, see much light on every clause proposed to be fuserted in the Constitution—it was the very defect, or to speak more accurately, the absolute absonce of any uniform power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the reveral States, and with the Indian tribes.

Mr. Madison, in debating the form which this clause should assume in the Constitution, says in substance, if not in words, repeating the opinion to be found in the resolution offered by him, to which I have adverted, and in the report subsequently adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, that the more and the more be had thought upon the subject, the better satisfied he had become that the commercial power was in itself fadiusable, and should rest with one Government.

With these aids, may it please your Honors when we come to discuss the meaning of this particular clause, that "Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce, your Honors when we come to discuss the meaning of this particular clause, that "Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce in order to put an end to conflict in the same sense as if, in addition to the clause as it stands, they had gone on to state the object of investing Congress with that power by saying, th

The or twelve years ago be was the Chief Engineer of the Fire Pepariment, in which ardinous offices he would be the Fire Pepariment, in which ardinous offices he would be the Fire Pepariment for real and capability. In 1856 he was chosen as one of the Governors of the Almas House, and was re-tominated for that offices a few weeks also are re-tominated for that offices a few weeks and was re-tominated for that offices a few weeks are considered by the Republican party. He had also been for a considerable period the President of the Lordinal flux street Company. It is said that his death was caused by dilease of the heart is the terminated of the Lordinal flux street Company. It is said that his death was caused by dilease of the heart is the terminated of the Lordinal flux street company. It is said that his death was caused by dilease of the heart is the terminated of the Lordinal flux street, and the lordinal flux street, and the lordinal flux street is the lordinal flux street in the lordinal flux street is the lordinal flux street in the lordinal flux street is the lordinal flux street in the lordinal flux street is the lordinal flux street in the lordinal